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Academic Press Dictionary of Science and Technology

Edited by
Christopher Morris



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toxic mania *Toxicology*. an addiction to a drug, or a craving for any substance that produces a euphoric effect.

toxicopathic *Toxicology*. of or relating to any pathological condition produced by a toxin.

toxicopathic *Toxicology*. of or relating to any substance or process that neutralizes or inactivates a toxin in the body. Also, TOXOPEXIC.

toxicophobia *Psychology*. an irrational fear of being poisoned. Also, TOXIPHOBIA.

toxicosis *Toxicology*. any disease condition caused by a poison or a toxic reaction. Also, TOXINOSIS, TOXIPATHY, TOXONOSIS.

toxic psychosis *Psychology*. psychosis caused by toxicity, especially by the toxic effect of a drug or chemical.

toxic shock syndrome *Pathology*. a severe, sometimes fatal illness, caused by infection with *Staphylococcus aureus*, which produces a unique toxin, enterotoxin F; the syndrome almost exclusively affects menstruating women using tampons, although it has been seen in newborn infants, children, and men. It is manifested as sudden high fever, vomiting, diarrhea, and myalgia, followed by hypotension and, in severe cases, shock. In the acute phase, a sunburnlike rash appears, especially on the palms and soles, accompanied by peeling skin. Also, TSS.

toxic tremor *Toxicology*. a tremor caused by a poison.

toxic unit see MINIMUM LETHAL DOSE.

toxicyst *Invertebrate Zoology*. a type of trichocyst, found in Protozoa, that may induce paralysis or lysis of prey.

toxiciferine *Toxicology*. any of a group of potent curare poisons produced by the tropical tree *Strychnos toxifera*.

toxiciferous *Toxicology*. conveying, containing, or producing a poison.

toxicogenic see TOXICOGENIC.

toxicogenicity *Microbiology*. the ability of a microorganism to cause disease, as determined by the toxin it produces, which partly determines its virulence.

toxignomic *Toxicology*. characteristic of the toxin action of a poison.

toximetry *Toxicology*. the branch of toxicology that deals with the quantitative measurement of toxicity.

toxin *Toxicology*. any poisonous agent, especially a poisonous substance produced by one living organism that is poisonous to other organisms; e.g., snake venom.

toxinemia *Toxicology*. the presence of a toxin in the blood or circulatory system; blood poisoning.

toxinology *Toxicology*. the branch of toxicology that studies toxins, especially those produced by pathogenic bacteria, certain higher plants, and animals.

toxinosis see TOXICOSIS.

toxin unit see MINIMUM LETHAL DOSE.

toxipathic hepatitis *Medicine*. inflammation of the liver caused by the effect of poison on the liver.

toxipathy see TOXICOSIS.

toxiphobia see TOXICOPHOBIA.

toxoid a combining form meaning "poison."

toxodont *Paleontology*. any member of the suborder Toxodontia.

Toxodontia *Paleontology*. a suborder of three-toed, rhinoceroslike South American ungulates belonging to the order Notoungulata; they ranged in length from 4.5 feet to 9 feet, and some were almost 9 feet high at the shoulder; characterized by nasal openings on the top of the skull; extant from the Paleocene to the Quaternary.

toxogen *Toxicology*. any organism that produces a poison.

toxoglobulin *Toxicology*. a toxic globulin.

Toxoglossa *Invertebrate Zoology*. a group of carnivorous marine gastropod mollusks in the suborder Pectinibranchia; the radula has two long, hollow teeth per row, which inject toxin into prey. Also, Toxiglossa.

toxoglossate radula *Invertebrate Zoology*. a radula in certain carnivorous gastropods, having long spearlike teeth with poison gland ducts.

toxoid *Toxicology*. a bacterial exotoxin that has been treated so it is no longer poisonous but is still able to elicit the production of an antitoxin.

toxoid-antitoxoid *Toxicology*. a toxoid mixed with an equivalent amount of antitoxoid serum, the precipitate being suspended in saline.

toxolecithin *Toxicology*. a lecithin combined with a poison, as found in the venom of certain snakes, such as cobras. Also, toxolecithid.

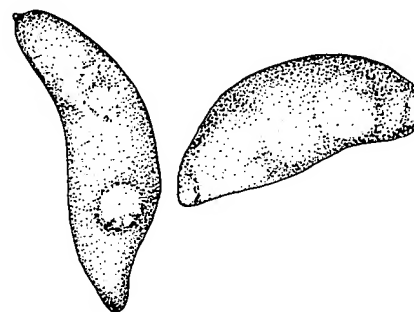
toxicomania see TOXICOMANIA.

toxopexic see TOXICOPECTIC.

toxophilic *Toxicology*. characterized by a susceptibility to toxins.

toxophore *Toxicology*. the atomic group within the molecule of a toxin that actually produces the specific effect on an organism.

Toxoplasma *Invertebrate Zoology*. a genus of protozoans in the phylum Ciliophora, intracellular parasites of birds and mammals, including domestic cats and humans.



Toxoplasma

Toxoplasmea *Invertebrate Zoology*. a class of endoparasitic protozoans in the subphylum Sporozoa.

Toxoplasmodia *Invertebrate Zoology*. an order of sporozoans, crescent-shaped endoparasites of vertebrates, including those that cause toxoplasmosis, a sometimes fatal disease of the nervous system and eyes.

toxoplasmin *Biochemistry*. an antigen prepared from moulting infected with *Toxoplasma gondii*; used in a skin test to show sensitivity to toxoplasmosis.

toxoplasmosis *Medicine*. a widespread disease of animals and humans caused by the protozoan *Toxoplasma gondii*; symptoms range from a mild disease resembling mononucleosis to an extensive fulminating disease that may cause damage to the brain, eyes, skeletal muscles, liver, and lungs; the severe forms occur most often in infants infected by the mother and in those with impaired immune systems.

Toxopneustidae *Invertebrate Zoology*. a family of sea urchin-like echinoderms in the order Temnopleuroidea.

toxoprotein *Toxicology*. 1. any poisonous protein. 2. any mixture of a toxin and a protein.

Toxothrix *Bacteriology*. a genus of gliding bacteria of uncertain origin that occur as colorless cylindrical cells forming a filament; found in iron-rich cold-water environments.

Toxotidae *Vertebrate Zoology*. the archerfishes, a monogeneric family of small, perciform fishes living in fresh, brackish, and salt water, characterized by a highly protracile mouth used to spit water to knock them into the water for food.

toyon *Botany*. a tree or shrub, *Photinia arbutifolia*, belonging to the family Rosaceae and having evergreen leaves and bright red berries like those of holly; found on the Pacific Coast of North America.

TP teleprocessing.

TPA *Aviation*. the airport code for Tampa International, Florida.

TPHA *Treponema pallidum* hemagglutination assay.

T phage *Virology*. any of a series of tailed DNA-containing viruses (T1-T7) that lyse susceptible host cells. Notable members include T2 phage, the type species of the T-even phage group, having contractile tails that contain a linear dsDNA genome; T4 phage, a complex member of the T-even phage group, family Herpesviridae, having particles with a DNA-filled head; and the T7 phage, a genus of phages of the family Podoviridae, having dsDNA particles with an isometric head and a short tail; the virus infects enterobacteria.

tpm tons per minute.

TPN total parenteral nutrition; triphosphopyridine nucleotide.

TPNH reduced triphosphopyridine nucleotide.

TPP triphenyl phosphate.

TPTG oscillator see TUNED-GRID TUNED-ANODE OSCILLATOR.

t quark see TOP QUARK.

tr or **Tr** trace.

trab at d *Architecture*. denoting ancient Greek post-and-lintel construction, in contrast to Roman arches.

trabecula *Anatomy*. 1. a supporting cord of fibrous tissue that extends from the capsule surrounding an organ into its interior. 2. numerous small interconnecting rods of bone making up spongy bone.